

Total Solar Eclipse Due This Month

NEW YORK (UPI)—On July 20 the solar system will put on its greatest show — a total solar eclipse that will be visible in varying degrees from every part of North America.

Tens of millions of Americans and scientific groups from a half dozen countries will observe the phenomenon which will come near to matching the celebrated North American eclipse of 1930.

There will not be another eclipse of the sun visible in any part of the United States until 1970. And not until 2017 will a solar eclipse be visible to so many Americans as this month.

Those living in a 60-mile-wide path stretching from Anchorage, Alaska, across Canada's Yukon, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec to Bar Harbor, Me., will see the dark mass of the moon completely blot out the sun.

In the blackout path, the only light left will be a sickly yellow corona around the moon, equal in intensity to a half-moon's glow. Stars will twinkle in the momentary, unnatural night, birds will cease to twitter, and the air will cool and fill with eerie rippling shadows.

Those living outside the belt of totality will see a partial eclipse, ranging from 92 per cent of total in Boston to 28 per cent in Los Angeles. But record crowds are expected to turn out from coast to coast to see the heavenly spectacle, which fortunately falls on a summer Saturday between late morning on the West Coast and late afternoon on the East Coast.

Maine and Quebec, the most densely populated area in the blackout path, are girding themselves for a tremendous influx of visitors bent on seeing the total eclipse. The Maine Department of Economic Development estimates that more than 200,000 persons from other parts of Maine and out-of-state will descend on central Maine for the two hour performance, climaxed by two minutes of darkness between 5:42 p.m. EDT and 5:44 p.m.

The American Museum-Hayden Planetarium warns eclipse watchers to protect their eyes against the harmful solar infra-red rays by looking through two thick lenses of black and white photographic film which has been exposed to the maximum density. Dark glasses or smoked glass are inadequate for peering directly at the sun and cannot prevent possible permanent damage.

Japan to be First
Tokyo Observatory scientists will make the initial observations of the eclipse, which will first be noticeable at sunrise in Japan, and the University of Kyoto will send a scientific team to Alaska. Also in Alaska will be delegates to the American Astronomical Society's convention near Fairbanks especially timed and located to coincide with the celestial show.

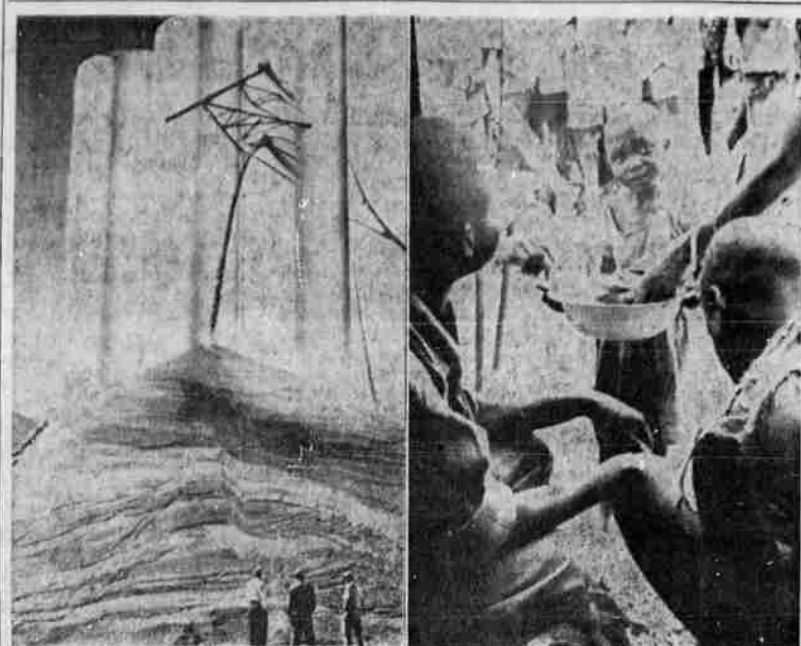
Other scientific groups taking ground observations with instrument and camera will be the Hayden Planetarium expedition in Quebec, the Harvard Observatory in Maine, Dutch and German expeditions near Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, the University of Illinois in Manitoba and Ontario, and the National Research Council of Canada. Astronomers from the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, will take observations from aircraft.

The scientists will be checking and rechecking various aspects of eclipses, including fluctuations of brightness, polarization of light in the outer corona, variances of geomagnetic and earth currents, radio characteristics of the ionosphere, and deflection of starlight by the gravitational pull of the sun. The latter, verified during previous eclipses, is a confirmation of Einstein's theory of relativity.

Eventually, scientists expect to observe eclipses from space vehicles that will be propelled beyond the earth's contorting atmosphere for more perfect measurements and photographs.

GHOST TOWN NOW
Now a ghost town in southern New Mexico, Kingston had a population of 7,000 during a silver boom in the 1880s, at which time the town had 22 saloons.

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SURPLUS AND FAMINE — U. S. surplus grain products pouring from huge silos at the Pittman Grain Company in Hereford, Tex., are shown at left. This offers sharp contrast with small Congolese child, right, standing in line for food. — UPI Telephoto

10,000 Die Daily Of Starvation

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Item: More than half the world's three billion population goes to bed hungry every night. Daily, 10,000 persons die of starvation or malnutrition.

Item: Billions of bushels of wheat, barley, rye, corn and other food grains are stored unused in granaries of the United States.

Question: Why does not the United States simply give its surplus outright to the hungry of the world?

Answer: This would be nearly impossible to achieve. And even if it could be done, it would provide only short-term relief.

President Kennedy stated this fact clearly in an address to the recent World Food Congress here. He said:

"All our stored abundance, even if it could be distributed evenly to all the undernourished of the world, would provide a balanced diet for less than one month. And many nations lack the necessary storage, transportation and distribution facilities."

Even if the United States decided today to give away all its stored food, nearly insurmountable difficulties stand in the way. Among them:

—**Distribution:** Just getting the food to those who need it would be a highly difficult task. As Kennedy pointed out, many nations do not have the storage and transportation facilities. Even in Washington, capital of the United States and one of the most sophisticated cities in the world, welfare officials have run into trouble trying to get relief goods to the poor.

—**Eating Habits:** Many people of the world are inhibited by traditional eating habits from using

CHANGES COLORS

Feathers of the ptarmigan change their color with the season. In winter, they are white like the snow; in summer, the plumage is reddish-brown and black like the trees and shrubs.

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food that would give them nourishment.

—**International Trade:** If the United States were to unload its surplus, it would be greeted by cries of anguish from other grain exporters of the world and with charges of "dumping." It would most likely upset the world trade pattern.

—**National Pride:** Few nations would be likely to accept an outright gift from the United States even if it meant helping its needy. National pride is a factor, particularly in developing nations.

The basic problem is that world food production has not kept up with the world population explosion.

Delegates to the congress studied many suggestions on how world food production could be increased. These included education of farmers, greater technological development and greater use of products from the sea. The last was held of great importance as a source of protein.

Although the United States cannot give its food away, it is doing a tremendous job in feeding the world hungry through its "food for peace" program.

It has been estimated that U.S. food shipments to other nations have totaled more than three 10,000-ton shipments per day for eight and a half years.

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Jet Planes, Rickshaws Make India Paradox

NEW DELHI (UPI)—An Indian pilot with a name like Mukherjee put his skilled hands on the controls of a giant jetliner one day this week and brought a plane-load of tourists into Calcutta airport with deft precision.

At the same moment, another Indian with a name like Mukherjee, threw his numbed weight against the wood and leather harness of a crude rickshaw. He dragged his tourist into the streets of Calcutta with the blank eyes and sweating flanks of an overworked cart horse.

The neatly turned-out pilot and half-naked, barefoot coolie are worlds away from each other in education, politics and the amount of food they put into their stomachs. But by the standards of the paradoxical "nation" of India, they have many things in common.

They are both dark and slim and obviously different from their burly, fair-skinned, fellow citizens in northwestern India.

They both speak a sophisticated

language called Bengali. They look down on India's 13 other "official" languages as crude and barbarous dialects.

They are both Hindus, yet they live in a country which contains more Catholics than Ireland and more Moslems than Egypt.

The two Mukherjees are worlds away from each other. But they are also worlds away from most of the 440 million other Indians who make this the most complicated, confusing nation on earth.

India can only be described in extremes and paradoxes like the Mukherjees.

Compare it for instance with another sub-continent — Western Europe. India is bigger and more populous. It includes more races, religions, languages, peoples and social classes.

Yet India, somehow, is a single nation.

The nation sprawls over 1,221,000 square miles, enclosed in a great irregular triangle. The triangle's southernmost point reaches as far south as Venezuela. Its northwestern corner is 2,000 miles away, in the latitude of the U.S. state of Oklahoma.

The second highest mountain in the world—K-2—is located on this northwestern shoulder. An imaginary superman with a 2,000-mile vision could see all of India if he climbed to the top of this five-mile high peak.

Looking toward the Indian plains, he would see range on range of snowcapped mountains directly below him. Slant-eyed, Tibetan-speaking, Buddhist monks turn prayer wheels and sip yak butter tea on the mountain-sides. Grey-green tents of the Indian army are pitched around the monks' monasteries to guard against further Red Chinese incursions.

Similar tents are pitched further south in the beautiful Kashmir valley, which is disputed between India and Pakistan.

The fair-skinned Kashmiris, many of whom have blond hair and blue eyes, live in a world of their own, where clear trout streams rush down from pine-clad mountains and palatial houses float lazily on the gleaming Dal Lake.

Further south, and over another range of mountains, lies the storied Punjab. This is a country of sturdy, independent farmers who own their own land and have the highest standard of living among the Indian peasants.

The Punjab is fighters as well as farmers. They call their land "the sword of India," and send more of their sons to the army than the people of any other state.

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